

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States returned to this City from his late visit to his residence in New York on Wednesday morning by the railroad. He was met at the depot by some two or three members of a committee of arrangements, appointed at a meeting of his political friends some days before at Carusi's Saloon, and conducted to the east portico of the Capitol, where a number of persons, collected for the purpose, headed by the Marine Band of music, formed a procession and escorted him to the President's House. We observed in the barouche in which the President rode Gen. John P. Van Ness, President of the Bank of the Metropolis, Dr. N. P. Causin, Judge of the Orphan's Court, and Mr. John Boyle, late chief clerk of the Navy Department, (the two last named gentlemen being directors of the Bank of the Metropolis.) Two or three carriages followed that of the President, in which we could recognise only the Register and one or two of the Auditors of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The rest of the procession, amongst whom we recognised some twenty or thirty citizens of Washington, proceeded on foot, under the conduct of some half dozen marshals of the day, decorated with blue scarfs and breast-knots.

Standing aloof, as we do, from the political strife and political parties of the day, we yet, as American citizens, desirous on all occasions to pay due respect and deference to the individual who, by the suffrages of the people, may now or at any time fill the high office of President of the United States, we confess that the proceedings of Wednesday filled us with mortification. They were not only calculated to have this effect upon ourselves, but we know, from some of their own declarations, that a very large majority of the most zealous friends of the President in this city felt deep humiliation and chagrin at the whole course pursued by a few ill advised and indiscreet individuals. The recipient of the honors of the day could not but have felt humbled and mortified.

Although any public reception of the President upon his return to the seat of Government, from his usual summer excursions, is altogether unprecedented, yet we have been assured by gentlemen of both political parties that, had any wish been expressed by any of Mr. Van Buren's friends to tender him a courteous welcome, free from the intermixture of party feelings and party adulation, they would cheerfully have united in making that welcome as distinguished and brilliant as the warmest of those friends could have desired. Originating, however, as the late pageant did, all of one party, and the prudent and discreet of the other carefully stood aloof from any participation in it; and thus we were pained to witness that which was intended to honor the Chief Magistrate was made the occasion of unmitigated mirth and ridicule.

Apart from the effect which the naked and undisguised features of partisan arrangements in this reception had in producing so signal a failure, we do not profess to regret that a remarkable feature in those arrangements aroused very general indignation. Surely, in a population so large and so respectable as that of Washington, a sufficient number of respectable *Native* citizens might have been found able and willing to have undertaken the most conspicuous duties in the arrangements for greeting the safe return of a *Native* President to his official home. Why then, if not for the purpose of national insult, was it, that the chairman of the committee, the orator of the day, and several of the marshals were selected from our *foreign* population? The insult was felt by the *Native* friends of the President, and resented in a becoming manner by refraining from taking any share in the pageant. We hope the rebuke will not be without its beneficial influence in future.

"As abstracted from the general politics of the day, we have been and are in favor of a modification of the laws naturalizing foreigners, but we have never been in favor of destroying at one fell swoop, all our opportunities of increasing the respectability and strength of the nation by adding to it the wise and patriotic of other countries."

We have extracted the above from the "Clinton (La.) Democrat;" the remainder of the article from which we have separated it, being so manifestly intended to operate upon the *partisan* prejudices of the readers of the Democrat, is passed over by us at this time as unsuited to the objects and plan of this paper, although much is contained in it deserving severe animadversion.

On reading the article we could not forbear asking ourselves, if it could be possible that such a sentiment could emanate from an American? That a confession so humiliating, could be made by any man entrusted with the conduct and management of an *American* press? One of the strongest reasons which we have assigned for our desire to procure the repeal of the naturalization laws, is the notorious and undeniable fact that the "respectability" of the American character was lessened by extending to foreign outcasts the rights and immunities which properly and naturally belong to ourselves alone. We have maintained and do maintain, that the morals of our people have been and are corrupted by infusing into the

mass the full blown vagabondism of Europe. That foreigners may be and sometimes are of such a character as properly to entitle them to be ranked as respectable, we readily admit; but that the "respectability of the nation" can be at all enhanced by the admission of the very best and purest of them to the rights of citizenship, or even to the rites of hospitality amongst us, we utterly deny; and a sentiment of self-respect commands us to deny the false and impudent assertion. But suppose, after all, that this Clinton editor were right in his opinion, that the free admission of immigrants, "adds to the respectability and strength of the nation," how does that opinion justify his coarse assaults upon the principles avowed by the Native American Association. Those associations never have opposed the immigration of foreigners of respectability. On the contrary, they have ever spoken to them, words of encouragement. But we have, and will continue to protest against the admission of *all* foreigners, respectable or otherwise, to the unrestricted exercise of political rights in our country. The nation which has produced such men as Washington, and Jefferson and Madison and Adams and Van Buren, and Webster and Clay and Calhoun, and thousands their equals in virtue and patriotism, if their inferiors in talents and fame, want no such additions as can be made to its "respectability," by importations of "the wise and patriotic (God save the mark!)" from other countries."

The man who can unblushingly promulgate before the American people, the insulting sentiment that we are dependent upon foreign importations, to keep up or add to the stock of American respectability, is but a single step removed from the condition of a traitor, and should be lashed by his readers with "whips of scorpions" from his editorial chair. We turn from him with loathing and contempt.

The communication of A, as to the late fires in New York and Philadelphia, would give rise to much serious speculation in the absence of proof as to their origin. Our correspondent is not the first to suggest the idea that the "torch of the incendiary may be found with imported vice;" indeed there are various statistical reasons, as well as motives of deeper policy, which would point the finger of conviction at the foreigners as the probable authors of these calamities. In the first place, the people of the United States are perhaps, from education and example, the most moral upon earth; their condition, as an aggregate, is better than that of the people of any other nation, and as the temptation to crime is lessened in proportion to the abundance of the means of living, it follows that even putting the human depravities of all men upon the same footing, there is less motive with Americans to be bad than there is with those of Europe. Besides this, tuition and good example, with the emulation so natural to all men to be, if not the wisest or the richest, at least considered among the good, keeps the individuals of our own great community of natives comparatively within the pale of good order and sound integrity. It is not so in Europe; there the exemplars of what is termed general honesty in the scale of their loose ethics, are either the rich, whose power puts them above the reproaches of the law, or the impotently weak, whose imbecility makes them obey the law through fear, rather than from a reverence of its virtue.

The mass of the people are, therefore, without that good example proceeding from early inculcation, which makes men valuable integrants of society, and hence it is that the current of vice takes strength from the pressing appetites of nature, and the rights of communities and virtue of all the world are laid under contribution for the gratification of private wants and private cupidity. We shall never avoid these conclusions until we avoid or prevent the causes that lead to them. In former days we heard of no wholesale incendiarism—no cities wrapt in different parts and on the same moment in the devouring flames—no mobs at our elections—no appeals to clans with foreign mottoes to raise their standards against the children of the land. There were then few prison houses and fewer penitentiaries. Now our States are full of such things; the revenue of towns is exhausted to suppress riots in which the alien rage is heard, to detect the plunderers and incendiaries who scarcely speak our language, and our State taxes are absorbed to restrain within the walls of our numerous houses of correction the wandering emigrant who claims to be a patriot of America.

Crime, by the digested accounts in Great Britain and Ireland, seems to be portioned out in ratio of its population; there not less than an army of culprits is brought under the vindictive sanctions of the law, and yearly the mass furnishes for condemnation not less than twenty-two thousand victims. Can we think that when daily a large part of this excrement population is landing upon our shores we can escape the vice which generations has engendered in their bones; that we shall escape the pilferings and robberies, the fire-brand and the stiletto, which were their pursuits and their companions in their more attached homes? No, fellow-countrymen, we cannot, and therefore when you look around you and see the desolation which vice and crime create, look to the causes, and stretch the eye of your judgment over beyond the deep sea, whence came the germ and the agents of these things, and then apply the law to the erection of a barrier there, so that those who would come to do those deeds under the guise of citizenship, the cry of oppression and the pretended love of liberty, may be restrained to exhaust their patriotism with their crime on the land where they abused the one and buried the other.

The Methodist E. Church on 9th street, near E., was discovered to be on fire, by the woman who has the attendance of it, on Thursday last, about 1 o'clock. The fire was in the pulpit, having burned through a box filled with sawdust and through the floor of the pulpit, and considerably scorched the curtains,—they being of woolen goods, consequently would not blaze, which was no doubt the cause of the church being saved. It is supposed that in lighting the lamps the night previous, a lighted paper had been thrown in the box, and the fire was, until that time, getting under way.

The Democratic journal got up in this City to supersede the Globe, because that print was said to be too vulgar for the party, (Heaven save the mark, we pity the change!) occasionally makes a thrust at us yet, notwithstanding it has been unable to prove any of its assertions—and that, too, in the face of the truth, that our association is composed of nearly as many Van Buren men as Clay men—heads an article in last Thursday's paper thus:

"Here is a pretty fair distribution of birth-places for one body of men. What will the Native American Whig say to it?"

There is then given a list of officers in the navy, amounting to eleven hundred and sixty-five, and of these thirty-nine are foreigners. Why, Mr. Metropolis, the Native American (we do not know of any such paper as the "Native American Whig,") says, that those thirty-nine foreigners should be swept from the decks of our vessels, and their places filled by Natives. If we can find eleven hundred and twenty-six Natives who can fill such stations in the Navy with honor to their country and fear to the world, we see no good reason why they should be forced to associate with thirty-nine sycophants, who, no doubt, gained their places by that cringing servitude so congenial to the feelings of foreigners. Can the "Washington City Metropolis" show any good reason why these thirty-nine aliens should be retained there, and why other foreigners should be constantly forced in among our freeborn sons of the soil? We all know that the man who could not be true to his own country cannot be true to ours, and therefore we only encourage hypocrisy, and give those who practice it among us the places of better men. Out with them.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Native American.

LAST DAYS OF THE REPUBLIC.

On Thursday last the President returned to his Mansion in this City, after an absence of some months. A considerable number of persons assembled to bid him welcome, and among them, no small sprinkling of those, who, from the hour of their birth in foreign lands, have ever been ready to "crook the pliant hinges of the knees, where thrift may follow fawning."

Our Irish "masters" were in full flower on the occasion; not fewer than one third, some say one half, in the procession, bearing the visible Milesian visage; while the gorgeous banner of our Republic,

"Whose stars and stripes on silken folds unfurled,
Display her strength and splendor to the world,"
(Shall I tell it?) was held aloft by two strapping Irishmen, each of whom, stood six feet four in his brogues, without being "stretched!"
"Hide your diminished heads," my countrymen.

For the Native American.

There has been as far as I observe, no cause assigned for the two great fires which have lately occurred almost simultaneously, in Philadelphia and New York. The periods of their occurrence, and the great devastation and loss of property which has resulted therefrom, make it highly desirable that the public should be satisfied, at least in some measure, as to their origin. My own reflections by no means bring me to the conclusion, that they are attributable to accident. Confined in both places to the seat of commerce, and to the magazines of rich merchandise, the vigilance with which the presence of fire would be guarded against, forbids such a conclusion.

In these days of agitation, false doctrine, and the array of class against class; when our great cities swarm with imported vice, and crime of all grades, from mere loafing to the blackest felony, it would be no matter of surprise that the torch of the incendiary should be found in hands that so frequently grasp the weapon of the murderer. There are among us too many possessed with the wild notion, instilled into their minds by unholy apostles, on both sides of the Atlantic, not so much that "all men are born free and equal," as that, when they find that vice and ignorance forbid them equality with others, LIBERTY permits them to obtain that equality in their own way.

For the Native American.

THE NAVY.

I have been informed by a gentleman of highly respectable character, in a casual conversation on the circumstances of our Navy being manned to a considerable extent by foreigners, of an occurrence which took place on board one of our vessels, the Vandalia, some years ago, not only calculated to condemn the practice of employing foreigners in that service, but to inspire the deepest prejudices against them. An Englishman, who held the post of gunner's mate was often heard to boast of his being an Englishman; and on one occasion declared that he was among the number of those who sacked and desolated Hampton and its vicinity, and perpetrated the brutal outrages upon the helpless females of that ill fated place, under that notorious ruffian Cockburn.

The Commander of the Vandalia, on hearing of this villain's declaration, immediately subjected him to the lash, broke him from his post and directed him to that of a common sailor. My informant, who belonged to the navy, was present and personally witnessed what is stated.

The Commander did well, but he would have acquitted himself more in conformity with my opinion of his duty, had he, after applying the cat-o-nine-tails with the rigour suited to the crime, discharged the culprit from the service, especially as he experienced great delight in narrating his deeds of cruelty, and expressed strong desire for an occasion to repeat them.

I have often received from men who rank high in the navy, and whose standing in society claims entire confidence in what they say, similar accounts of these foreign sennets, going to show the propriety of discontinuing the practice of taking them into our naval service. This ought to be done for the honor of the navy and the safety of the country. We all desire this in proportion to our high appreciation of this arm of our national defence—our exalted opinion of the skill and bravery of our native seamen, and our fervent love of country. Sooner than this state of things should continue I, and no doubt all of us, should like to see the alternative offered on the part of our native officers and seamen, that either the Government must expel these interlopers from our naval vessels, or that our own citizens will quit the service.

For the Native American.

As one fact is worth a volume of argument, the following, from a Boston paper, develops the immense evils of the Lottery System more fully than any thing I have ever met with. May not some of the failures, and many of the applications for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws in our city, be traced to the same cause.

Gambling for the Benefit of Education.—We learn from the Post that yesterday afternoon, Edward Raymond, broker in Washington street, was brought before the Police Court for examination, upon a charge of selling three hundred lottery tickets. The principal witness against him was Thomas Thompson, retail dry good dealer in Washington street, near Raymond's office. He said that he had bought over one thousand tickets of Raymond within a year, at prices varying from one dollar to 16 dollars apiece, according to the scheme. He purchased tickets almost every day, Sundays excepted. All the tickets were on the School Fund Lottery in Rhode Island. He further testified that he had recently failed, and that his creditors wished to know what had become of his property, and he told them that he had expended it all in lottery tickets, except so much as he spent for his living. For the want of bail in the heavy sum of ten thousand dollars, for his appearance at the Municipal Court, he was committed to jail.

GILT RODS, RINGS, AND ORNAMENTS.—We have just received—
20 dozen rings for curtains
20 do rods do
Also, 100 ends for rods.
Oct 19
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

CASHMERE, DAMASKS, AND MUSLINS FOR CURTAINS.—Just received—
20 pieces crimson Cashmires
20 do drab do
Also, 100 pieces curtain Muslins and Damasks.
Oct 19
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

LIGHT GREY CLOTH.—We have just received 1 case of 20 pieces handsome Grey Cloth, for boys wear.
Oct 19
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

TUFTED RUGS.—We have just received—
100 handsome Tufted Rugs, medium size
Also, 50 extra large Tufted Rugs.
Oct 19
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

SPEECHES AND FORENSIC ARGUMENTS, by Daniel Webster, in two vols.
Also, the Biography of Self-taught Men, with an Introductory Essay, by B. D. Edwards.
For sale at W. M. MORRISON'S Book and Stationery Store, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. Oct 19

NEW BOOKS.—Memoirs of Mrs. Sarah Lannan Smith, late of the mission of Syria, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign Missions, by Edward W. Hooper.
Also, Travels in Southern Asia, embracing Hindostan, Malaya, Siam, and China, with Notices of numerous Missionary Stations, and a full Account of the Burman Empire, with Dissertations, Tables, &c. by Howard Malcolm, in two vols.
Just received by W. M. MORRISON, at his Book and Stationery Store, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. Oct 19

NEW FALL GOODS.—The subscribers have just received from the Baltimore, New York and Boston markets, about one hundred and sixty packages of new and splendid goods, selected with great care from the latest importations, and which they can offer with confidence to purchasers, as comprising as extensive and as splendid an assortment as was ever brought to this market, and at such prices as cannot fail to please all. The stock consists in part of the following, viz.

- 30 pieces fine French Cloths
- 8 cases British Cloths, of all shades and qualities
- 60 pieces Cassimere, embracing every new style
- 1 case super Lyons Velvets
- 10 pieces light Cashmerettes
- 1 case super Red Paddings
- 50 pieces super Silesia
- 2 cases Tailors' Canvass
- 100 pieces Satinets, fine and medium
- 30 pieces Merino Vestings, very splendid goods
- 25 pieces super English Valencia Vestings
- 1 case Italian Sewing Silk
- 15 pieces heavy Pilot Cloths
- 8 cases Blankets (Mackinaw, Whitney, and Point)
- 36 pieces 4 4 French Chintz
- 3 cases British do
- 4 cases Domestic Prints
- 4 cartoons Narrow Beltings
- 50 dozen Ladies' French Kid Gloves
- 30 pieces rich Mousselines de Laines, new style
- 24 pieces plain Poulé de Soie
- 40 pieces figured do
- 22 pieces National Reps, new style
- 4 pieces super 40-inch blue black Gros Grain
- 16 pieces colored Gros de France
- 15 pieces plain and figured Satins
- 1 case French Merinos, fine
- 50 pieces damask Moreens
- 60 pieces tamboured Drapery Muslins
- 1 case fine Cambric Dimity
- 20 pieces very fine plain Swiss
- 15 pieces black and blue-black Crapes
- 150 plain worsted Shaws
- 60 large and rich Cashmere Shawls
- 25 Kybls
- 18 very splendid French Thibet Broche Shawls
- 10 pieces heavy 12-4 Linen Sheetings
- 18 pieces heavy 6-4 do do
- 40 pieces Irish Linens, fine and medium
- 1 case fine Marseilles Robes
- 23 black Lace Veils
- 3 cases fine White Flannels
- 2 cases colored do
- 10 pieces National's Flannels
- 12 pieces milled do
- 10 cases Longcloth Shirtings and Sheetings
- 60 bales unbleached Cottons
- 10 bales heavy Lowell Osnaburgs
- 80 pieces heavy Woollen Kerseys
- 50 pieces plain and plaid Linseys
- 2 cases colored Cambrics
- 20 pieces Cotton Checks
- 4 bales Canton Flannels

Also,
21 pieces Ingrain Carpetings, handsome patterns
15 pieces Brussels do
Which, with many other goods, not enumerated, make our assortment very complete, and to which we invite the attention of customers, at our store, Centre Market Space, between 7th and 8th streets.
Sept. 21
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

FALL STABLE GOODS.—The subscribers have on hand, for sale—
75 pieces Cassinets, of various qualities
1500 yards very heavy Kerseys, for servants
5 bales heavy Lowell Osnaburgs
20 pieces stout Flustings
60 bales heavy Brown Cotton Shirtings
50 pieces Plaid Linseys
50 do plain do
10 bales Cotton Yarns, from 5 to 10
300 heavy four and a half Point Blankets
Sept 23
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

TO PREACHING AND HEARING
Thomas H. Skinner.
The Minister's Family; by a country Minister.
Also, Birds and flowers, and other Country Things; by Mary Howitt.
Caleb in Town, a story for children; by the author of the Rollo Books.
Just received, and for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S Book and Stationery store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel. Oct. 12.

THE Obligations of the World to the Bible, a series of Lectures to Young Men. By Gardiner Spring, Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in the city of New York. Just received, and for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S Book and Stationery store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel. Oct. 12.

A GUIDE for Mothers and Nurses in the management of Young Children, with reference to hereditary or family diseases; compiled in part from the best English and American writers. By Caleb Tinknor, M. A., M. D. late Professor of Hygiene in the university of the city of New York, author of the Philosopher, &c.
A few copies are received, and for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S Book and Stationery store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel. Oct. 12.

NEW BOOKS.—Adventures of an Attorney in Search of Practice, by the author of an Adventure of a Gentleman in search of a Horse, 2 vols.
The Damsel of Darien, by the author of the Yamassee, Guv Rivers, &c. 2 vols.
Marion's Hope, or the Memoirs of a Provincial, 2 vols.
Blanche of Navarre, a play by G. P. R. James, Esq. author of Gentleman of the Old School, the Huguenot, &c. Just published and for sale or circulation by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. Oct. 12.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his friends, and the public generally, to his New, and splendid assortment of goods for Gentlemen's wear, consisting of the Best Wool-Dyed and Woollen Cloths and Cassimeres of every color, which he will make up to order on the most reasonable terms, and most fashionable manner. He has also a great variety of Vestings of the most fashionable patterns.
Persons desirous of purchasing clothing, would do well to give him a call at his Store, opposite the 7 Buildings, Penn. Avenue.
Oct 5-6t.
[Nat. Int.—w6t]
R. W. BATES.

WE HAVE on hand a large supply of Cloths and Cassimeres, which we will sell by the yard or piece on the most reasonable terms, but shall not have them made up, as we have formerly done, desiring to leave this part of the business exclusively to the Merchant Tailors.
Oct. 5.
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NEW BOOK.—A Practical Exposition of the Epistles to the Seven Churches, by the Rev. Henry Blunt, A. M., Rector of Stretcham, Surrey, late fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, is this day received and for sale by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. Oct 5

NEW BOOKS.—The World's Religion as contrasted with Genuine Christianity, by Lady Colquhoun, daughter of the Hon. Sir John Sinclair.
My Saviour, or Devotional Meditations, in prose and verse, on the names and titles of the Lord Jesus Christ, by the Rev. John East, M. A.
Also, the Confessions of a Schoolmaster.
Transplanted Flowers, or Memoirs of Mrs. Rumph, daughter of John Jacob Astor, Esq., and the Duchess of Broglie, daughter of Madame de Stael, with an appendix by Robert Baird.
Just published and for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S Book and Stationery Store, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. Oct 5

AN INQUIRY INTO THE ORIGIN OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF AMERICA, by John D. Cook, Jr., with an appendix containing Notes and a View of the Causes of the Superiority of the Men of Northern over those of the Southern Hemisphere, by James Laskely, M. D.
A few copies are received and for sale by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. Oct 5

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT SOUTHEY, collected by himself, 10 volumes complete in one. A few copies just received for sale by W. M. MORRISON, at his Book and Stationery Store, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. Oct 5

THE YOUNG LADY'S GUIDE to the Harmonious development of Christian Character, by Harvey Newkirk.
A further supply of Walker on Intermarriage, of the Mode in which, or the causes why, Beauty, Health, and Intellect result from certain Unions, and Deformity, Disease and Insanity from others, with eight illustrative drawings. Price \$1 25.
Just received, and for sale by W. M. MORRISON, at his Book and Stationery Store, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. Oct 5

GREAT BARGAINS—AT THE NEW DRY GOODS, Shoe and Variety Store, immediately opposite the 7 Buildings and near the West Market,—where the subscriber has just opened a new and general assortment of Seasonable Dry Goods and Shoes, all of which will be sold at the lowest City prices, together with a variety of Fancy and Desirable Goods, among which are the following, viz:
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets and Kerseys
Keokuck and Kentucky Jeans
Black Silk and Cotton Velvets
Merino, Valencia and Swansdown Vestings
American, English and French Calicoes, from 6-4 cents upwards
Domestic Cottons of all kinds, from 6-4 cents upwards
Double width Figured Merinoes, cheap
Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, which will be sold low at reduced prices, for Cash.
Sept 28-6t
JOHN H. DRURY.

GRATES! GRATES!—The undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens generally, that he has just received a full assortment of Fire Brick and Backs; and he is at all times prepared to attend to the setting of Grates, or any other brick work.
All orders left at my house, at the corner of 13th street and New York avenue, or sent through the post office, will be attended to with despatch.
28 3t.
WILLIAM T. DOVE.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE.—THOMAS PURSELL has just imported, per ships Robert Plushford and Potomac, from Liverpool direct, fifty-two crates and hhds. of the above articles, as part of his fall supply; all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Alexandria and Baltimore prices.
P. S. These goods have been selected by himself in England, and are of the newest patterns, and of the very best quality. He solicits a call from his friends and the public generally, at his store, opposite Brown's Hotel, Penn. avenue.
Sept. 25-6t.
THOMAS PURSELL.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
TODD'S BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND BRONCHES. It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND BRONCHES, AND IS THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT CAN BE RELIED UPON IN ALL SUCH CASES. It is a SURE CURE FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND BRONCHES, AND IS THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT CAN BE RELIED UPON IN ALL SUCH CASES.
For sale at
TODD'S Drug Store,
W. ngton City.